

# Transformações recentes no Sistema Internacional e Implicações para o Brasil

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# Six major drivers of the International System

- Globalization continuing
- Technology Disruption
- Dangerous Climate Change
- China looking for global authoritarian hegemony
- Crisis of Democracy
- New Cold War

# Globalization continuing

- Economics, slowing down trade and global value added chains
- Brazil industry not integrated with advances services and out of global value chains, trying to enter when they are partially stagnating or retracting.
- Data production and transmission, exponential growth

# Technological Disruption- exponential growth

- Social Media, complex impact positive negative.
- Artificial Intelligence, Synthetic biology
- Computational power, quantum computing
- Cyberwarfare, Hypersonic/Space weapons
- Fourth industrial revolution: knowledge economy, highly skill labor, diminishing importance of natural resources, growing unemployment, high energy efficiency.
- Brazilian population, low educational level (average), poor mathematical skills, but islands of skilled young population, particularly in Sao Paulo state.

# Climate Change worsening

- Recent acceleration higher than forecasted in AR5 IPCC, increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.
- Emissions continuous rising 2% a year
- Failure of collective action to mitigate,
- Most countries not implementing NDC
- Exponential growth in solar power and batteries.
- Brazil growing emissions from deforestation since 2013, accelerated in 2015-16 and 2019. Moving in the opposite direction of NDC. Environmental climate policy moving back more than one decade. Backward in solar power.

# China looking for global authoritarian hegemony

- Consolidation of China as a new kind of authoritarian regime:
  - Social Control by Artificial Intelligence, Big Wall.
  - Very efficient economically, AI and central plan.
  - Repression: dissidents, Uigur, Hong Kong
  - Sharp power world, cooptation/intimidation
  - Alternative to Democracy.

Mixed results of expansion in South America so far. Failure in Venezuela, success in Argentina and Ecuador. Brazil very important because of food supply and some minerals.

# Crisis of Democracy

- Resentment of Losers of Globalization and Technology,
- New xenophobic authoritarian Nationalism,
- Identity Politics eroding representative democracy, cultural wars
- Social Media and erosion of public sphere,
- Institutional inertia to technological disruption.
- Trump eroding the credibility of US in the democratic world. American elections of 2020 turning point. Trump vs Biden vs Warren
- Brazil in deep political polarization, delegitimizing political elites, major test also because of an authoritarian president attacking democracy, institutions resisting relatively well so far.

# “New Cold War” USA/China, USA/Russia

- Different from Soviet American because high interdependence
- Confrontation of political regimes, mutual perception of existential threat.
- Established power versus Rising power.
- Battle for supremacy in High tech, particularly Artificial Intelligence.
- End of Agreements that regulate the growth of nuclear arsenals between USA and Russia. Very dangerous world.
- Europe/Japan allied with USA, Russia allied with China, bipolarity in multipolarity.
- Brazil in a contradictory position: close to USA because of democracy, the military, history and culture, but dependent on China market in international trade and investments. Agribusiness inclined to China, Industry and finances inclined to USA. There will be strong American and Chinese pressures in relation to 5G. Likely Brazil will be neutral but more close to USA.